

From his father he inherited a task to which he was unequal. Guiscard possessed an undoubted genius for government and the organising of power, but, hampered by Apulian revolts, drawn aside by grandiose designs, he had little time left for the tasks of statesmanship. Yet he left the ducal power a real thing. Widely as he was forced to subinfeudate the land, he yielded no dangerous regalia to his Norman vassals; they were bound to the conditions and duties of tenure which would have lain on them in England or the duchy of Normandy. The conquest was one of Normans over Lombards and Greeks, but he made no public show of ruling merely as one of the conquering race. In enfeoffing his barons he did not displace the local administration, the new lords had to act with the communal *nobiliiores* as Greek officials had done; *gaslalds* and *turmarcks* continued to exercise their various offices in the ducal name as, in his portion of Sicily, Moslem *cadis* administered by his authority. He posed as lawful successor of both the Greek Emperor and the Lombard princes, copying the style of the one, and making good the decrees of the other, Such

a just balance his son must maintain In
a country
where Lombards and Greeks were yet
the pre-
dominant population and where the
former at
least had not relinquished the hope of
the conquest,

A wide but ill-cemented dominion
had
bequeathed to the new Duke, It Is